THREE CENTS.

HARRISON'S WAVE IS NOW TOPMOST

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR

Two Members of the National Committees Agree in That Particular.

With the Advantage at Present on the Republican Side.

Chairman Carter and His Advisers Pleased With the Registration Returns-Clothing Cutters May Boycott the Democratic Ticket if Hughes Isn't Pardoned-Fifteen Republican Meetings to Be Held in New York This Week-Harrity Gets a \$60 Bit of Encouragement From Brooklyn Veterans-Gorman Back in the Harness-Campbell Joins Harrity's Forces in New York-Mr. Blaine Going to New York City.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH 1 NEW YORK, Oct. 16 .- "Personally, I believe that the Democrats will carry Indiana," said a member of the Republican National Campaign Committee last night, "but I feel that Harrison will pull through in New York State. It is a hard fight, though, and as election day approaches the struggle will become fiercer."

"Personally, I believe that every day which goes over our heads," said a member of the Democratic National Campaign Committee, "makes it more difficult for Cleveland to carry either New York or Indiana. While there is no uproar about this election, a terrible fight is going on beneath the

The foregoing were the expressions of men in the two political national campaigns. They said that the opinions they gave were conscientiously based upon their knowledge of the situation. Both men have had wide experience in conducting Presidental fights. Their names are as familiar as those of either of the Presidental candidates. They expressed their opinions with the understanding that their names should not be printed, and for the reason that the voters in this canvass seemed to be very much in the dark as to the probable result on November 8.

No Opinion Lasts Over a Day. They also added that their views might be changed any day. No opinion stands nst now for more than 24 hours.

The two men seriously declared that they had given their honest opinion of the struggle of the present hour. The Repub-Virginia. He believed that the situation was improving for the Republicans in New York State every day. He based his assertious in this direction on the reports of the registration in the interior cities. He also said there seemed to him to be among the business men of New York an indisposition to turn out the Republican administration at Washington. It is true that these business men two years ago were neitled about the Mo-Kinley law, but they had become accustomed to it, and furthermore, had made contracts ahead for several years, and there was no inclination to adopt methods which would only unsettle things again. Some Complications Admitted

In New Jersey the Republican National Committeeman believed that Kean would be elected Governor, and that Cleveland would carry the State. He predicted a very close fight in Connections. He everred that the Democratic majority of 0.000 for the Democratic candidate for Governor in Wisconsin two years ago would east its vote for Harrison. Iowa and Illinois would surely, in his opincarried for Harrison. conclusion, the gentleman said that sthe struggle this year was infinitely more diffionlt than that of four years ago. There was more ground to cover, and the campaign had opened with General Harrison in opposition to many of the Republican lead-

The Democratic National Committeemar said that Kansas would certainly be lost to Harrison. He did not take much stock in He believed that the Democrats would ge four votes in Minnesota and five in Michigan, and that Cleveland would carry New Hampshire. He believed the Cleveland wave of the last week and a half was receding and that the Harrison wave was just now overtopping it. He did not know how long break before election day. He trusted that it would. He believed, though, in stating the situation honestly. He believed that there would be a good chance for the Harrison wave to break within the next three

Most Dissatisfaction in the Country. Speaking more specifically of New York State, this Democrat said the New York State machine and the Tammany and Kings county machines were working with velocity and precision. No matter how ob-jectionable Mr. Cleveland has been to the leaders, the word has gone forth that this was a fight of the Democratic party against the Republican party. There was more resentment in the rural counties than Kings and New York, of the treatment of

the State's delegation at Chicago.
A very serious objection to the business men's demonstration in Madison Square Garden on October 29 has arisen. The business men have leased the garden and given their check for \$1,500 for its use on that evening. It was the only evening for which the garden could be secured. Mr. Clevehas promised to speak at the demonstration. It was learned last night that Lientenant-Governor Sheehan, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, seriously objects to hold ing the demonstration on that evening. It the last day for registration, and Mr. Sheehan has worked day and night, wit scarcely any rest, in his efforts to get out the Democratic vote in the State. He believes, it was said, that if the demonstration is held on that evening it will make a difference of 5,000 votes in the election. He would like very much to have the demonstration, but he does not want it to be held on a registra-

All to Be Left to Cleveland.

autenant Governor Sheehan is responsi for the Democratic campaign in New

working people and others engaged all day have only the evenings in which to register. The matter will be brought to the attention of Mr. Cleveland to-morrow should he re-

turn to town from Greenwich.

The Republican State Committee announces that there will be 1,500 Republican meetings in the State this week. Five discetings are to be held every night of the week in each of the 30 Assembly districts in this city. While the national canthe two State bureaus will give a good part of the time between now and election day to the fight for control of the Legislature, A United States Senatorship is one of the

It was explained to-night just why the sporting men are backward. They are awaiting the returns from the registration bureaus. These returns will not be com-plete probably before November 1. Then the fur will begin to \$5. There is plenty of NEW YORK CALLED CLOSE, money awaiting investment on the Presi-dental result. The sporting men haunt both State bureaus for registration returns.

Registration Favoring the Republicans. The Republicans declared to-day that Sat-urday's registration in the interior cities was fully 100 per cent more than that of a year ago, and they have 70 per cent of this registration, if not more, in their favor. The Democrats maintain that the registration in the interior cities is more favorable to them than to their opponents. They base their opinions on a great bundle of telegrams, which were received yesterday at State Democratic headquarters. Chairman Carter, General Clarkson, Mr. Manley, and Chairman Brookfield, of the Republican State Committee, met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening. All said they felt better concerning the State than at any time during the campaign. One of the gentlemon remarked that the Democrats scarcely knew the fight that the Republicans were making.
It was added on Democratic authority

that there will be no chance this year to vote 30,000 men without the knowledge of the Democrats, which the Democrats say was done up in the State four years ago.

Harrity Encouraged by Veterans. Chairman Harrity received a letter to-day signed by 24 army and navy veterans of Erooklyn, enclosing a check for \$50, which, they said, was their response to the request of the National Committee for "sinews of war." In addition, the veterans assured Mr. Harrity that they would support the Demo cratic ticket and vote for the Democratic

Senator Gorman has returned to Maryland. He has been of the most valuable assistance during the last week. He will return in a few days, and remain on duty wit the National Committee until the eve of election. Before leaving town he said he was well satisfied with the condition of the canvass for the national ticket, and that he expected that Maryland will give an unusually large plurality for the ticket.

Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, came from Rochester to-night. He will be the and will speak there in the evening.

THE DEMOCRATS DAZED

By Figures Sent Out by the Census Office The Increase of Manufactures and Wages Far Greater in the South Than in Any Other Places. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 .- [Special.]-The

Democratic managers here are a good deal concerned about the bulletins that are now being issued daily from the Census Office, giving statistics in regard to the inmanufacturing and wages during the last ten years in 100 representative cities of the country. While the bulletine are purely statistical, and the calculations based on figures furnished by manufacturers whose politics are not becaused. re not inq possible that his party would capture West.

Virginia. He believed that the sim are doctored and are held back till this time that they may do campaign work at the eleventh hour before the elections, when it eleventh hour before the elections, when it is too late for the alleged facts to be inves-

tigated.
It is no wonder the Democrats are worked It is no wonder the Democrats are worked up in regard to the matter, for the figures show that under the operation of the tariff there has been an astonishing increase during the ten years preceding 1890 in the number of establishments, the capital invested, the number of workmen employed, the wares paid, and so on. As these bulletins have been issued two or three at a time during the last week only, it may be well to giance back at the one item of wages, on which particular stress is put, in the cities that have been reported up to October 16.

The Greatest Increase in the South.

The Greatest Increase in the South, Chicago shows an increase of the averag wage, per hand, of \$5.09 per cent; Nashville 63.87; Rochester, N. Y., 43.42; Milwaukee, 41.74;

Ga.S7. Rochester, N. Y., 43.42 Milwaukee, 41.74;
Denver, 48.22; Brooklyn, 27.91; Lynn, Masa.,
29.57; Kansas City, Mo., 16.49; Buffalo, 21.55;
Atlanta, 73.55; Philadelphia, 58.89; Cleveland,
O., 45.52; Worcester, Mass., 29.74; Evansville,
Ind., 18.44; Dayton, O., 30.45; Grand Rapida,
Mich., 36.07; Des Moines, 290; Newark, N. J.,
39.14; Sr. Paul, 31.09; Elmira, N. Y., 25.87;
Providence, R. 1., 21.07.

These 20 cities make à showing that gives
much comfort to the Republicans, who
point Democrats to the fact that the citles
and localities that havegained most in manufactures and wages for their workmen are
in the South, where the tariff is most condemned. The cities that show an indifferent increase are those in Western States,
which are far from mineral lands and which
depend on agriculture chiefly for their properity. Thus, while Des Moines shows only
an increase in the average wage of a fraction less than 10 per cent and Evansville
only 3.44 per cent, Nashville shows an increase of 63.87 per cent and Atlanta of 26.55,
making the latter thus far the banner city.

Assertions of the Democrats.

Assertions of the Democrats. The Democrats assert that they will be able to establish the fact in good time be fore the elections that those manufactories have been selected which have paid the highest wages and compared with the minimum wage of 1830. Mr. Porter, the Superintendent of the Census, admits that part of the increase is undoubtedly due to the fact that in many industries more men and tewer children and women were employed in 1830 than in 1830, and that many branches of industry have improved the grade of their products, thus requiring more skillful and higher paid employes. But he concludes that after making all possible allowance for these things there is shown a decided increase. have been selected which have paid the

The Republican committees are having large numbers of these bulletins sent out to county committees and stump speakers in every part of the country.

A PRACTICAL FUSION.

Tennessee Republicans and Populists Have

a Definite Understanding. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 16-J. H. McDowell, one of the electors for the State at large of the People's party, in a joint discussion with man B. A. Euloe at Paris yesterday, openly admitted that the Republican leaders in Tennessee and he, as the representative of the People's party, had made a combine and agreement by which, in counties and Congressional districts where Republicans have a majority, People's party candidates shall not run, and where the Democratic party has a majority, Republican candidates will run, but People's party should not

should not.

He said this agreement had been entered into, in reply to a question by Mr. Enloc as to why Congressmen Taylor and Houk, in East Tennessee, had no People's party opponents and all Democratic candidates for Congress had.

AS BAD AS 'TWAS PAINTED.

Mrs. Lease Thus Describes the Work of Weaver's Persecutors

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.-Mrs, Mary E. Lease, th Kansas orator and Third party organizer, gives her experience during her late trip through the south to a local paper. She thinks General Weaver did as well as any one could under the circumstances, but she asserts that she does not like Weaver try to belittle the course of the Southerners. t State. His opinions have weight. Mr. by young men and boys, but in many instances prominent men were the leaders in the disturbances—in some cases organized be held on registration days. The party clubs; that instead of one egg being mark and no notice was taken of it.

thrown at them there were a great many eggs thrown, and not by boya, either.

She declares the indignities offered General Weaver and party were not because of anything he said or had ever done, but because he was advocating the cause of a party that was threatening the local success of the Democratic party. She was greatly disappointed, because she had hoped in this new party to allay what little sectional feeling there was left, but she finds it as "violent as ever Republicans had depicted it."

A LOSS FOR DEMOCRACY.

Clothing Cutters Threaten to Boycott t Ticket if Hughes Isn't Pardoned. NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A political complica-tion which may cause the Democratic party in this State the loss of many of the votes of the clothing cutters was disclosed at the meeting of the Central Labor Union, to-day, in Clarendon Hall, at which Governor Flower was denounced for refusing to pardon Master Workman James Hughes, of National Trades Assembly No. 231, of garment workers, who was convicted 18 months ago of extortion. Samuel A. Jacobston of the clarks contract which is a pair and the clarks are clarks and the clarks and the clarks are clarks are clarks and the clarks

months ago of extortion. Samuel A. Jacobson, of the clothing cutters, who is chairman of a committee appointed to wait upon Governor Flower and try to have him reconsider his refusal to pardon Hughes, said; "I called upon Governor Flower October & He said that he had heard that Hughes was 'crooked' and had not turned over all the moneys he had received in settlement of boycotts to the clothing cutters. I informed him that there was not a word of truth in what he had heard. The Governor then assured me that he would reconsider his refusal to pardon Hughes.

"Soon after this the Governor went up through the State and fell in with Bresident Brickner, of the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, Brickner filled his ears with false statements about Hughes. The result was that Governor Flower has refused to reconsider his refusal to pardon Hughes. The clothing cutters of this State represent 12,000 votes. We have not yet determined whether we shall throw them against the Democratic party, but we may do so if this pardon is not granted."

The clothing cutters are going to try to get money enough to carry Hughes' case to the Court of Appeals.

BLAINE GOING TO GOTHAM.

He Is Looking Very Well and May Hav ething More to Say. New York, Oct. 16.-[Special.]-The report that Mr. Blaine would attend the Presby terian Church at Rye caused a sudden acce of piety from White Plains to Mamaroneo

of plety from white Plains to Mamaroneck, and even into Harrison and Pot Chester to-day. Their plety was fortified by a sound and excellent sermon preached by Rev. John E. Bushnell. Mr. Blaine was not there. He had intended goins, but about the time when one must leave Ophir Farm to drive to Bye for morning service, there was a little flurry of rain, and it looked as if it might storm, so kev. Dr. Busunell saw none of the people from Ophir Farm.

The day cleared off beautifully. There had been only enough rain to lay the dust, and after lunch Mr. Blaine drove out with Mrs. Reid and Mr. Mills. Many of the neighbors were driving, too. They all bowed to Mr. Blaine as they passed, and he bowed in return. He looked very well. The DISFATOR reporter, who saw him at Ophir Farm, also saw him in Washington on the day he sent in his resignation as Secretary of State. It is a fact that he is very much improved in appearance as to health.

Mr. Reid remained at the farm house all day. He said to the reporters that Mr. Blaine would go to his daughter's, Mrs. Damrosch, to-morrow. Mr. Reid said he thought Mr. Blaine had no more speeches prepared. "But Mr. Blaine does not plan lar ahead now," added Mr. Reid.

THE MINNESOTA MIX

To Be Taken Into Court, the State Sec

sary Not Objecting.

Sr. Paul, Oct. 18.—Late yesterday afternoon Lewis Bakes, chairman of the Democratic Sease Committee, applied to Judge Brill, of the District Court, for an order to compel Secretary of State Brown to print the names of the four People's party electhe names of the four People's party electors indorsed by the Democrate, once with the five straight Democratic electors and once with the People's party electors. Judge Brill granted the order, and a hearing was set for 10 a. M., Monday. A mandamus was at once issued, calling on the Secretary of State to appear at the time stated and show cause. A deputy failed to find Secretary Brown at his office, yesterday, that official being in Minneapolis during the afternoon, but Mr. Brown, who is at his home in this city to-day, will appear with his attorneys to-morrow morning. He has been overworked, and took yesterday for a

been overworked, and took yesterday for a rest day.

The Democratic Committee insists that what it desires will give an intelligently arranged ballot in place of a much mixed one, as the People's party electors indersed by them are scattered through the list and cannot be readily found by the average voter. On the part of the Secretary of State, it is claimed that it is not in the power of the courts to mandamus an executive officer, and the State Supreme Court decisions are cited in support of that view. Both sides will be on hand to-morrow morning, to argue the case.

CLEAR OUT OF THE TRACES.

Henry Burton Tells the Union League He Will Vote for Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16 .- [Specia'.] - Henr PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Henry W. Barton, President of the Bourse, who some years ago retired from active business on a competency acquired in the manufacture of sugar, and who has for a long time been an active and influential member of the Union League, has written the following letter to Joel J. Bally, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in response to a circular letter sent out by Mr. Bally soliciting contributions to the campaign fund being raised by the league.

Dram Sir.—Your letter soliciting my subscription

contributions to the campaign fund being raised by the league.

Dran Sir-Your letter coliciting my subscription to the Union League Republican campaign fund is at hand. I have never voted for a Democrat for President, so far as my memory serves me, and I have always contributed as I was able to the Republican campaign funds upon national issues. I believe, however, that in the passage of the McKinley bill the Republican party has departed from the principles which it has heretofore advocated. I believe that President Harrison's action in the appointment of Patrick Egan as this country's Minister to Chile; in approving the \$4,000,000 silver bill: in removing Postmaster Pearson from the position he ably filled in New York, and his many hagrant violations of civil service reform, have not commended him to those who have the best interests of the country at heart. For these reasons I have decided to support and vote for Grover Cleveland.

ONE WAY TO ELECTIONEER.

An Ingenious Scheme That Is Being Worked to Disfranchise Voters,

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 .- A friendly dis fine-looking man, giving his name as B. Frank fine-looking man,giving bis name as B. Frank Johnson, appeared at the Girvan House, Little Falls, Thursday, and at once entered into a manifold operation of making triends, talking politics and offering bets on the coming election. Mr. Johnson was a Republican, and the Cleveland men in Little Falls, who are neither few nor fearful of backing up their political opinions, met him haif way with undaunted alacrity.

From all over Central New York reports come of pleasant mannered strangers with

From all over Central New York reports come of pleasant mannered strangers with wads whose overtures have been met by confident Democrate, all ignorant of the fact that chapter 260, laws of 1817, of New York, disqualify from voting persons who bet on elections, or who are directly or indirectly interested in such bets. This fact became known in many places, though, and Democrates in these rural places are steering clear of companionable gentlemen equipped with boodie for betting purposes.

Harrison's Winning Fight. London, Oct. 17.—The Chronicle regards Mr. Blaine's speech at Ophir Farm as an indica-tion that President Harrison is making a winning fight.

ROMAN CATHOLICS FIRST.

Newark Ex-Alderman Insists the Pape Fing Shall Precede on the 21st. NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 16 .- A sensation wa Newark, N. J., Oct. 16.—A sensation was caused at the convention of the Catholic Societies to-day when the question, of the carrying of flags in the coming Columbus celebration, October 21, came up. A motion had been made to allow scoleties to carry any national flag they desired if they preceded it by an American flag. Ex-Alderman John Brudder, of Harrison, arose to his feet and said impressively:

"We should have the papal flag first, We are Catholics first and Americans afterward."

BRIGGS TO THE LAST

Will Be the Cry of the Directors of Union Theological Seminary.

THE OFFICIAL RECORDS,

Showing That Legal Advice Was Obtained Early in the Game.

WHY THE COMPACT WAS BROKEN

After Uniting Union Feminary to the Fresbyterian Church

PROM 1870 UNTIL THE PRESENT TIME

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NEW YORK, Oct. 16 -The official action of the directors of Union Theological Seminary Thursday, when they dissolved the relations between the Seminary and the General Assembly, was made public to-day by Ezra M. Kingley, Recorder and Secretary of the institution. The meeting was a special one, and its object was stated to be "the consideration of relations between Union Seminary and the General Assembly," so that every director should understand what was to be taken up.

All the directors were present except three. The official action of the Assembly at Portland, in response to the memorial of the Seminary asking the Assembly to join in annulling the agreement allowing the Assembly a veto of appointments to the Seminary faculty, was read, and then the report of the Legislative Committee was presented. This paper had been unani-mously adopted by the Legislative Com-mittee, and 19 of the 20 members present voted to make it the decision of the board. Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth was the only director present who voted in the negative, as telegraphed yesterday to THE

Copies of the Papers in the Case. The paper adopted by the board, a copy of which was sent yesterday to Rev. W. H. Roberts, of Cincinnati, the stated clerk of

the General Assembly, is as tollows: The Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York addressed a memorial to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, which met at Portland May 19, 1892. In that paper we stated, with the utmost courteey, some of the practical reasons which render it necessary, in our judgment, that the veto power conceded to the General Assembly in 1870 should no longer reside in that body. The memorial concluded in this language: "There are other and weighty considerations which we have preferred not to urge. While, there exists the undoubted right of either party to the agreement of 1870 to act alone in its abrogation, yet this memorial is submitted with the earnest hope that your reverend body may cordially conour with us in annulling the arrangement of 1870, thus restricting Union Seminary to its former relations to the General Assembly." The hope thus expressed was disappointed. With no official notice whatever, of the reasons assigned by us, the answer to our memorial was: "That the Assembly declines to be a party to the The Board of Directors of the Union Theons, the answer to our memorial was: "That the Assembly declines to be a party to the breaking of the compact with Union Theological Seminary." In view of this action of the late General Assembly we are constrained now to urge those considerations which we had preferred to reserve. They are constitutional and leaf

ere constitutional and legal.

Constitutionality of the Act. Figure 1-The constitution considerations There is no provision whatever in our charter or constitution for the "Synodical" or "Assembly supervision." The Committee on Reunica and both Assemblies in 1869 recognized this important fact, and advised recognized this important fact, and advised the introduction of that principle into our constitution. Upon this advice no action was taken. The constitution was not changed. Therefore, the Seminary could not rightfully give, and the Assembly could not rightfully receive or exercise the veto power under our existing charter and constitution.

power under our existing custer and constitution.

Figure 2—The legal considerations—Since the action of the General Assembly at Portland our board has obtained the best legal advice as to the points at issue between the Seminary and the Assembly. This advice leaves us no room to doubt that, under the laws of the State of New York, the attempted agreement of 1870 was beyond the powers of the Board of Directors of the Seminary. "We dare not abdicate any of our official duties in whole or in part." Therefore, as the sole directors of Union Seminary, we are compelled by the practical nore, as the sole directors of chind Seiniary, we are compelled by the practical considerations presented in our memorial, and by the constitutional and legal considerations, to maintain our rights and to fulfill our charter obligations, which can be neither surrendered nor shared.

Regret for One of the Actions. In this action we regret deeply that we have been refused that concurrence of the Assembly which we respectfully asked, and which would have done much toward oftening the past and relieving the present Obliged to act alone for the protection of

Obliged to act alone for the protection of the institution committed to our care, and actuated by sincere regard for the highest interests both of Union Seminary and the Church we love, we do now Resolve, First, that the resolution passed May 18, 1870, adopting the memorial to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, which provided that all appointments of professors "shall be reported to the General Assembly, and no such appointment of professor shall be considered as a complete election it disapproved by a majority vote of the Assembly," be and the same is rescinded.

Resolved, Secondly, that the said arrange-

scinded.
Resolved, Secondly, that the said arrangement, between the Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of. America, be and the same is hereby terminated; thus reinstating the relations between the Seminary and the General Assembly, as they existed prior to eneral Assembly, as they existed prior to

General Assembly, as they existed prior to May, 1870.

Resolved, Thirdly, That official notice of this action be duly given to the General Assembly, and also to the public, with the assurance of the undiminished loyalty of Union Seminary to the doctrine and government of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, to which the directors and faculty are personally bound by their official vow, and of our earnest desire for the restoration of our former relations to the General Assembly.

CHARLES BUTLER, President.

An Opinion as to Legal Powers.

Before deciding to annul the compact of 1870 the directors obtained an opinion from James C. Carter as to their legal position. Mr. Carter says, first, that if the so-called agreement of 1870 is binding on either party it must be because it is a contract. It would not be easy to establish that it was in form

deprived of its efficacy by any action of such General Assembly.

OCTOBER 17.

An Hiegal and Void Step Taken.

Third—I am clearly of the opinion that the action of the Board of Directors of the Seminary in attempting to make a binding contract relative to the appointment of professors, assuming, as before, that such was the intent of the offer contained in the memorial to the General Assembly, was illegal and void.

Fourth—I am clearly of the opinion that the present Board of Directors of the Seminary is not legally bound by the action retered to of the Board in 1870. I do not profess to be competent to advise others upon moral questions in general, but I think I may safely declare in this instance that the present members of the Board of Directors cannot be morally bound by an act of its predecessors which was in violation of the duty they had taken upon themselves by accepting the office of director.

Fifth—It is, in my opinion, the duty of the present Board of Directors to disavow any intent to abdicate their functions or to delegate them to others, and, to that end, to rescind and annul, by a formal vote, the apparent offer contained in the memorial of 1870 to the General Assembly, and to advise the latter body of such action. An Illegal and Void Step Taken.

CONNELLSVILLE'S BIVAL

West Virginia's New Coke Field to Be Opened Up Rapidly—Big Syndicates In-terested—The Vanderbilts Said to Be in the Background-Some Great Claims Made for the Coal There.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.-[Special.]-Major J. J. Gordon, one of the original contractors on the Union Pacific Railroad, is in the city, having just come from Chillicothe, O., where the finishing touches were put on the largest and most significant coal and coke deal made for many years.

The recital of the facts in the case will ex-

plain the sudden and hurried building of three branches by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in the New river district, which have been the cause of so much speculation. One branch extends 18 miles up Loup creek, another 20 miles up Gauley river, and the third, a line 18 miles long, parallels the

another 20 miles up Gauley river, and the third, a line is miles long, parallels the present line, but on the opposite side of New river irom Hawk's Nest to Thurmonds. All this building is to accommodate what is to be immediately made the greatest coke field in the United States, a pushing, determined rival of the Connelisville district. It estimated that within the next 90 days thousands will be at work in the field, and the production will exceed the entire present output of the New river field.

The McKell Company some time ago purchased 30,000 acres of coking coal lands on both sides of New river, in a body extending from Echo to Stonecuiff and up Loup creek. The connection with Gordon and two New York syndicates were formed, one headed by H. C. Low, who took 40,000 acres; another, who dealt through Drexel, Morgan & Co., took another 40,000 acres, and a third tract of 60,000 acres aloug Gauley river was secured by Measrs. Ingalis & Green and other parties. This last lot is all gas coal. The first three lots are coking coal. An analysis shows that the coals contain about 5 per cent of ash; the Connellsville about 10.

The McKe'l Company is to-day opening 20 mines and will take out coal from all inside a month. The Drexel-Morgan purchase will be opened next week, and the Ingalis-Green tract is already open. It is arranged to have several thousand ovens open by January I, and the C. & O. is working night and day to prepare rolling stook to handle the output, which is expected to exceed the total products of Newriver district as now worked.

Major Gordon would not say, but it is safe to state, that the Vanderbilts are somewhere in this bir deal. Indeed it is hinted that they planned to have this field opened before they secured the C. & O. It is understood that these big companies are not partners, but a mutual understanding exists and that they will work in harmony. Major Gordon says that six months from today the coke output of this field will exceed the entire product of the Connelisville district.

SHE BOUGHT HER HUSBAND,

But Is So Dissutisfied With Her Bargain That She Has Him Jailed. mand \$100,000 in the matrimonial world are not common, but one of them is now domi-ciled here, if the word of Charles A. White,

not common, but one of them is now domiciled here, if the word of Charles A. White, now in a cell at Police Headquarters, may be accepted. The high-priced husband is none other than Charles A. White himself, horse lancier, "high roller," and, as he says, American representative of the Loadon Hustrated News. The woman who, according to Mr. White, contracted to pay \$100,000 for the privilege of becoming Mrs. White, was Mrs. Nagle, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Cheyenne, Wyo.

According to Mrs. White, the prisoner obtained securities and bonds worth \$150,000 from her by means of violence and fraud, and also abducted her 16-year-old son. She said she paid him only \$25,000 in cash on her contract, and he took a few bonds and mortgages in order to secure himself for the remaining \$75,000. The case was brought to the attention of the police by a telegram from Cheyenne, asking for White's arrest, and asking them to secure the boy, George Nagle. It is said White met Mrs. Nagle, who is 42 years old, at Hot Springs, Ark., paid court to her and soon married her. Shortly after the marriage he abused her and compelled her to sign mortrages on various pieces of property, beside forcing her to indorse his note for \$75,000, payable 90 days after date. He then left Cheyenne, taking with him stocks and bonds belonging to his wife valued at \$60,000, and on his arrival here converted them into cash and kept the proceeds. White also disposed of the mortgages converted them into each and kept the pro-ceeds. White also disposed of the mortgages signed by Mrs. White, transferring them to persons in this city.

SLEEPING HER LIFE AWAY.

Mrs. Harrison Becoming Gradually Weaker on Account of Her Drowsiness. Washington, Oct. 16.-The soft, balmy

Indian summer weather which Washington is enjoying is proving harmful to the President's invalid wife, for it has a depressing and enervating effect on her, and increases the nervousness from which she suffer greatly. Consequently, she is even less well and strong to-day than she has been for the and strong to-day than she has been for the past two or three days. A symptom in the case recently has been exceeding drowsiness, the patient sleeping for an hour or longer at a time and then waking up only to fall asleep again in a few minutes. This drowsiness has passed away to an extent, but it has shown its effects in increasing exhaustion. Notwithstanding the fact that this evening she is slightly weaker than for several days, Mrs. Harrison passed on the whole a fairly comfortable day, and there is, it is said, no occasion for immediate alarm. Dr. Gardner made his last visit for the day at about 7 o'clock this evening, which is a little earlier than usual, and ne said afterward that at the time of his visit Mrs. Harrison was resting quietly and was asleep. There were no present indications of Iresh complications in the case.

The President remained in the White House with his sick wife nearly the entire day, the only time he left her being late in the afternoon, when, in company with members of his household, he spent an hour or so in strolling about the grounds immediately south of the Executive Mansion.

TEXAS OPERATORS STRIKE.

A Contest Which Almost Ties Up the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe. GALVESTON, Oct. 16.-The strike of tele graph operators and station agents of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe system is on. Promptly at 7 o'clock to-night almost every man from Purcell, I. T., to Galveston, Temman from Furceit, I. 1., to Galveston, lemple to San Ancelo, Cleburne to Paris and Cleburne to Weatherford, left his post.

This strike extends to all station agents also who act as operators, hence it ties up freight business at all small towns. The cause of the strike is the refusal to comply with a demand for \$50 monthly maximum pay, instead of \$50 as hereofore, with 12 hours to constitute a day's work and extra

it must be because it is a contract. It would not be easy to establish that it was in form a contract. But that is of the less importance, because the directors of Theological Seminary had no authority to make such a contract. Without express legislative authority they could not hand over to anybody else their powers as a corporate body or ability their official duties in whole or in part. In detail Mr. Carter says:

First—I am inclined to the opinion that the General Assembly had no legal capacity to make the contract referred to, assuming that it was its intention to make a binding contract; but I am not prepared to announce a definite conclusion upon this point, for the reason that I cannot arrive at one without a fuller statement of the facts relative to the constitution, purpose and authority of that body than is contained in the case submitted to me.

Second—I am clearly of the opinion that the Board of Directors of Union Theological Seminary had no power to delegate to the General Assembly any authority to veto the appointment or election of professors made by such board; and that any such appointment or election could not be in any manner.

Second—I am clearly of the opinion that the Board of Directors of Union Theological Seminary had no power to delegate to the General Assembly any authority to veto the appointment or election of professors made by such board; and that any such appointment or election of professors made by such board; and that any such appointment or election of professors made by such board; and that any such appointment or election of professors made by such board; and that any such appointment or election of professors made by such board; and that any such appointment or election of professors made by such board; and that any such appointment or election of professors made by such board; and the professor made by such board; and the

NOT A SACKVILLE WEST.

Whom He Was Made to Believe Was His Own Offspring, Dragged

WHERE HILL WAS GOING WHEN LAST SEEN.

CONSUL D. L. RUISE TO HIS RUIN.

HIS BOGUS DAUGHTER

The False Woman and Her Husband Had

Drained His Furse Dry. A STRANGE TALE TOLD TO THE COURT

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.-Tottering and gray-baired Consul General Domingo L. Ruise, of the Republic of Ecuador, who was arrested on two charges of lorgery, was aken to Jefferson Market Police Court today. The prisoner's son was present in court with Lawyer Price, who had been en-

gaged to defend him. During the brief proceedings before Justice Ryan the fact was disclosed that Mr. Ruise had been for some time in the hands of a band of conspirators, who had fleeced him out of \$50,000 and in their greed for more money induced him to indorse the two \$1,000 notes bearing the forged signatures of Consul Gustave Preston. The principal in the conspiracy which has led to the downfall of the venerable Consul General, is said to be Mrs. Bertha Laws, his adopted daughter. A warrant has been

issued and she was arrested to-day. The friends of Mr. Ruise say the old man has fallen completely under the infinence of this woman and has blindly obeyed her bidding for some years past while she lived in luxury at his expense. He first became acquainted with her through an advertisement. His wife was in the country and his daughter in Europe, and he advertised for a housekeeper. Mrs. Laws answered the ad-vertisement and she was engaged. She was then known as Miss Bertha Krundsiat, of He Finds a Bogus Daughter.

She soon got into the Consul General's good graces, and in the course of a few weeks made him believe that she was his daughter by a woman other than his wife. She seemed to rejoice at her discovery of her long-lost father and was very affections:e to him. Mr. Ruise, who is 71 years old and in his scond childhood, finally adopted Bertha as his daughter. This led to an estrange-

ment with his wife and children, and he went to live with the woman.

A short time later Bershs introduced senhusband to her "father." He was William Laws, a bookmaker and general sporting man, who is said now to be in St. Louis.

Laws, a bookmaker and geweral sporting man, who is said now to be in St. Louis. The "father" was delighted that his "daughter" had married so well, and readily forgave her deconstion in representing herself as unmarried. He continued to lavish money on her dutil he had expended \$30,000, nearly all he possessed.

Bertha needed more money, and the old Consul General, acting under her guidance, went to Boston and called on Consul Preston. He told the Consul he needed \$3,000 to make up a sum of \$10,000 he was obliged to pay. Mr. Preston did not have that amount of money at hand, but he cheerfully gave him his note for \$3,000, as Mr. Ruise was a friend of his and had secured hig appointment as Consul for Edundor af Boston. Then Mr. Ruise and Mrs. Laws, who had accompanied him to Boston, returned here, and she proceeded to spend the \$3,000.

She had introduced him to Simon Epstein, a man well known to the police here, and he had advanced cash on the note. But \$3,000 did not last her long, and in a few weeks she needed more money. As Mr. Ruise did not know where to get any, the conspirators concoted a scheme to raise it, believing that if the truth came out the Consul General's friend would protect them to save them from disgrace. In this they were mistaken. riend would protect them to save them rom disgrace. In this they were mistaken.

The Whole Conspiracy Leaks Out. ourt to-day that they are cognizant of the conspiracy, know all concerned in it and in-tend to have them punished. Mr. Ruise states that in August last his adopted daughter came to him with the two \$1,000 forged notes and said that "Mr. Preston was a real nice man;" that, knowing the Consul General to

man;" that, knowing the Consul General to be financially embarrassed, he had sent him by mail two notes. Mr. Ruise was only too happy to get the notes, which he never suspected to be forgeries, and at once, at her desire, indoresd them. One of the notes was cashed by Epstein, who protected himself by taking a chattel mortgage on the furniture in the house the Consul General had furnished for Mrs. Laws. The second note was negotiated by a man named R. Milo, who died Friday and was buried to-day.

Before the notes reached Consul Preston they passed through the hands of Hyman Israel, the owner of the burned Hotel Royal, Henry Pohalsk and the Naticual Butchers' and Drovers' Bauk. When the note Epstein held was pronounced a forgery he foreclosed the mortgage on the jurniture in Mrs. Laws' house and caused the Consui General's arrest on the charge of lorgery. General's arrest on the charge of lorgery.

Owing to Mr. Mile's death and the absence Owing to Mr. Milo's death and the absence of important witnesses at his fune at the hearing in the case was adjourned until Wednesday and ball was fixed at \$2,000. The Consul General's son offered \$2,000 in cash as security, but the Justice could not receive it. To morrow the money will be deposited with Mr. Chamberiain and Mr. Ruise will then be released. His counsel admit that the notes are torgeries, but denies that his client committed the forgery or was cognizant of it.

VIC TO SPEAK IN PITTSBURG.

The Woman Suffrage Presidental Candida Announces Her Platform. New York, Oct. 16. - Mrs. Victoria Caffin Woodhull-Martin, and tate of the Women States, arrived here from her English home on the steamship Etruria. She said she is eager to step once more on the platform or stump after six years of retirement, silence and domestic happiness, and preach the gospel of humanitarianism to every creature. To-night, she said, Mr. Martin and she would leave for Chicago to attend the core monies at the World's Fair grounds, where her husbane would represent the British Commissioners. Immediately after the ceremonies they will return to this city when the arrangements will be completed for the campaign speeches which Mrs. Martin will deliver in Boston, New York, Pulladelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, Gleveland, Chicago and some other large cities. Such has given to the public her letter of acceptance, ending with the following proposals: "Revenue and tariff re orms; tribunals of health; free courts of justice for the poor; bureaus of anthropology connected with every police station; laboratories for analysis of impure foods and liquors; woman sufrage; scientific reorganization of the criminal code; physicians to examine children in schools; improved dwellings for the poor; labo; tribunal for arbitration; national encouragement of arts and sciences; aristocracy of blood." nonfes at the World's Fair grounds, when

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The stockholders of the Bristol, Pa., roiling mills have decided to make an assignment. The liabilities of the company are about \$110,000, and the amets are estimated at \$70,000. It is said a new company will soon be formed.

finister Lincoln Refuses to Talk on English Politics-He Thinks Great Britain Will Yield Something in Favor of Sil-

ver-America Should Not Act Alone. NEW YORK, Oct. 16 .- Hon. Robert T. lincoln, United States Minister to the Court of St. James, who was a passenger on the Etruria, is a guest of the Holland House. He was accompanied to the hotel by Count Metternich, his friend and fellow passenger, who is the first Secretary of the Imperial German Embassy, and who comes here on private business. Mr. Lincoln came home to spend his regular two months leave of absence. He will first go to Wash-ington and then to Chicago to attend the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the World's Fair buildings. Mr. Lincoln said to

"It is impossible for me to answer any questions or express any opinion regarding English politics. My official position deprives me of any freedom which other persons may have to do so. There is nothing connected with my official position that I feel I can properly speak about, except the forthcoming International Monetary Congress, in the arranging for which I had some share.

gress, in the arranging for which I had some share.

"The question whether England should favor an increased use of silver in the currency of the world, is not a party question in England. I feel that I may say without impropriety that there is a reasonable prospect of a sufficient departure by England from its hitherto strict monometallic basis to give great hope of some practical steps being taken by the Congress for the increased use of silver and for its adoption by a sufficient number of important powers.

"Personally, I am a believer in bimetallism on some basis to be approved by the concurrence of those best able to consider the subject, because I think that with gold alone as the standard, international currency is inadequate and likely, to become more so in consequence of the action of the Austro-Hungarian Empire; but I should personally deplore any attempt of the United States aloue to adopt free coinage of silver without the assistance of those European nations whose aid is essential."

When asked to give his views on the Presidental campaign, Mr. Lincoln begged to be excused from saying anything, as he had been only a few hours here and had little opportunity for talking over the political situation.

ANOTHER MINERS' STRIKE

Threatened, Unless the Operators Change a Late Decision.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—John Nugent, President of the Ohio miners, was in the city last night, on his way to Washin the city last night, on his way to Washingtonville, where he has been called to settle a dispute on the prices of mining in the No. 3 vein. Mr. Nugent stated there was strong probability of a strike of the miners on the Cieveland, Lorain and Wheeling and the Wheeling and Lake Erie roads, in November, unless a settlement was effected in the meantime. The men requested an advance in the price of room turning, and asked the operators for a conference. It was ignored, however, by the principal operators, and the miners at a meeting authorized Prasident Nugent to issue a manifesto declaring a strike if he deemed necessary to enforce their demands. to enforce their demands. line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the operators pay entry price for room-turning, while on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling they pay but \$5 a room. On this basis the operators on the Baltimore and Onio pay about \$12 more for turning a room than their competitors, and have given the miners notice that unless the latter are comto make a reduction. Hather than have a reduction on the Baltimore and Ohio, the miners on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Cleveland, Lorsin and Wheeling will strike for the advance. About 3,000 or 4,000 miners are affected.

NO ROOM FOR HERESY.

The Ohio Presbyterian Synod Takes Signi

cant Action at Tiffin, Tivris, Oct. 16 .- [Special.] - Important ac tion of the Presbyterians of the Ohio Synod was taken yesterday with reference to Briggsism. The closing session was held at Delaware. The Synod declared by a unani-Delaware. The Synod declared by a unanimous vote that it is in hearty sympathy with the action and interpretation of the doctrinal and disciplinary standard of the Presbyterian Church as set forth by the recent General Assembly at Portland, Ore.

What makes this action particularly significant at this time is the fact that it will be applied to several high dignitaries of the Church, among whom are Rev. Dr. H. P. Smith, of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, and Dr. S. P. Sprecher, of Cleveland. These men will be investigated in relation to their alleged public utterances of a doubtful or heretical nature. The Portland Assembly called the attention of Presbyteries of the Church to the proposition that if any of the ministers within their bounds should change their beliefs in reference to the Bible, in accordance with their ordination vows, Christian honor demanded that they should withdraw from the Presbyterian ministry; and further, that no minister had a right to use the pulpit or the chair of the professor for the dissemination of his errors until dealt with by the slow process of church discipline.

18 PEOPLE BITTEN

By a Mad Dog on Philadelphia's Most Crowded Thoroughfare. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16 .- About 8 o'clock this evening, when Chestnut street is usually crowded with people, a small shaggy-coated dog came around the corner of Sixth street on a full run, snapping and snarling as he ran. The cry of "mad dog" was quickly raised, and every one in the path of the animal started for shelter. A little kussian girl, selling flowers, was not quick enough, and the dog bit her on the leg.

The corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets is the favorite spot at night of the sporting fraternity from the Gloucester race track. All efforts of the police to keep them off the corner has been ineffectual, but the yellow dog had the corner to himself in less time than a squad of officers could have cleared it. Before the crowd could scatter, the dog had bitten nearly a dozen men. He then started up the street again, but within a square five more men were bitten. At Ninth street the dog stopped for an instant, and officer Jones struck it upon the head with his club, stunning it. Pleking the animal up the officer placed its head beneath the wheels of a passing car, and the life was crushed out of it. street on a full run, snapping and snarling

SIXTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

The Work of a Hurricane Which Wrecke a Honduran Schooner.

New Orleans, Oct. 16.-The Norwegian evening. She reports having, October 10, at 8 r. m., encountered a hurricane, with tre-mendous seas, flooding the steamer's decks fore and aft. The vessel was "hove to" until 4 A. M., October 11, when the weather

moderated.

It also reports that at 7 A. M., October 11, she sighted what appeared to be a boat in which were two men, the waves at the time being very high. They were two sailors clinging to part of a boat. A fine was thrown to them and they were drawn aboard the ship. The men belonged to the Honduran schooner Stranger, which had capsized October 10. She had 13 passengers, including soven women and three children, also a crew of five men, including the captain, all of whom, except the two rescued, were drowned.

FRANCIS MURPHY WELCOMED HOME.

A Great Crowd Greeted the Temperance Advocate in the Opera House.

HE INDORSES DR. KEELEY.

Members of the League Speak a Good Word for the Gold Cure.

Mr. Murphy, Overcome With His Reception, Broke Down in Tears-He Spoke Continually of the Greatness and Genius of Pittsburg - Glad to Get Back After an Absence of Two Years -Many of the Wheel Horses Relate Their Experiences-A Series of Meetings to Be Held in November.

It has been many a day since Pittsburg has had a temperamee meeting like the one held in the Grand Opera House last evening in honor of Francis Murphy. The friends of the cold water apostle turned out to give him a welcome home, after an absence of two years on the Pacific coast. It was a great gathering, fully 3,500 people jammed the Opera House, and about 2,000 returned home, unable to get in. The audi-

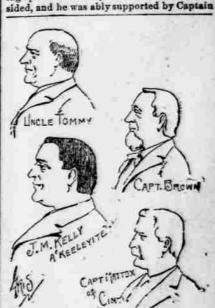


rancis Murphy, Addressing 8,000 of His Friends.

torium was packed from the parquet to the gallery of the gods, and the enthusiasm There is something wholesome about Francis Murphy that draws the people to him. He has the knack of getting close to their hearts, and warming up the better in-stincts of their nature. His frank face, beaming with kindness and good-fellowship and his open-hearted ways always eatch the crowd and the men he wants to reach. He is getting old and his hair is growing whiter every day, but he seems to have lost none of his vigor. He made a

at the close a number of young men signed the pledge unsolicited. An Old-Time Temperance Meeting. It was an old-time meeting, and all the ancient war horses were present. The leading spirit was Joseph R. Hunter, who pre-

great plea for temperance last evening, and



Witnesses on Behalf of Temperance, J. K. Barbour, Uncle Tommy Jones, "Old Brown of the Panhandle," A. M. Brown, John Jones, Joseph Hope, William Moreland and others. These men were reinforced by several members of the Executive Committee of the Keeley League, Captain A. H. Mattox, of Cincinnati; John J. Flinn, of Chicago, and Secretary J. M. Kelly. Mr. Murphy said frequently that he indorsed the Keeley cure, and added that there was no conflict between the doctor and himself. Professor Rinchart had charge of the singing, and it was a feature of the meeting. The choir sang many of the simple church songs so familiar to everybody.

When Francis Murphy came on the stage he was greeted with great applause from the packed house. He bowed, and then turning to the brethren on the platform shook hands heartily. Mr. Murphy's handshake is one of his strong points. When he was introduced by Joseph R. Hunter, who welcomed him home in the name of the Pittsburg people, the voice of the temperance advocate trembled, his eyes filled with tears that trickled down over his cheeks in great drops, his throat clogged

up and he couldn't speak. Overcome by His Hearty Reception He tried several times to proceed and finally gave it up. He remarked that he would soon be able to control himself, and turning to the men around him he called on them to say something. Mr. Murphy stood by them as they spoke, holding hand, and he was as proud of his converta as a mother of her children. The first half iuran id Ocof the meeting was given up to the experiences of those who had signed the pledge and kept it. Mr. Murphy had something pleasant to say about each one as he introduced him.

In his introduction of Mr. Murphy, ic-